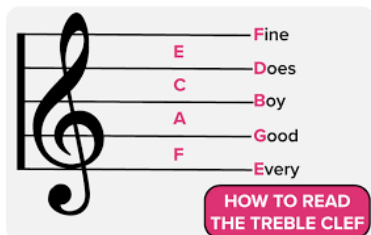


Keywords:

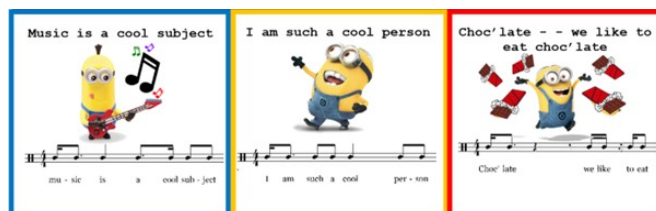
- **Djembe:** A type of African drum.
- **Polyrhythm:** More than one rhythm playing at once.
- **Mnemonics:** Using words to learn rhythms.
- **Tordor:** Type of African rhythm
- **Call and Response:** An African musical technique. Uses musical questions and answers.
- **Hymn:** A religious song/piece.
- **Four parts:** When four voices are sung together.
- **Alto:** A lower female voice

Theory:

Name	Symbol	Rest	Grouped	
Semibreve			No grouping	4 beats
Minim			No grouping	2 beats
Crotchet			No grouping	1 beat
Quaver				½ beat each
Semiquaver				¼ beat each



Tordor Rhythms/ Mnemonics:



African Drumming and Gospel Roots

Gospel Roots

Gospel music is a type of religious music originating from black American slaves. These Black Americans lived in the 'South'.

Between the 18th and 19th century spiritual songs started to emerge when slaves gathered together in the form of Hymns. During these gatherings they would sing and improvised around Folk Songs. May of these gatherings were sermons that had ministers that included music in their gathering.

During these gatherings many people started to convert, and these conversions resulted in the change of music. The song's lyrics speak about bible passages especially those that are related to slaves being set free.

As these songs evolved topics of redemption and their homeland made its way into the lyrics. Shouting and dancing became a part of it.

During the day the slaves would sing work songs and Blues music as it was preferred that they do not sing Gospel music while out on the fields.

Gospel Characteristics:

- Upbeat rhythm
- Harmonies
- Christian lyrics
- Dominant vocals
- Simple arrangements
- Constant tempo
- Piano, Organ, Harmonica, Guitar



African drumming

Much of the music in West Africa is for dancing, the two cannot be separated. West African music has a **strong beat**, there may be lots of different rhythms happening at the same time - this is called a **polyrhythm**. Nearly all of the music in West Africa is rhythmic. Often the music uses repeated patterns. Patterns tend to be repeated for longer than in Western Popular music.

Talking rhythms

Communities used drumming as a way of communicating between towns. This is because the sound of drums carries and can be heard across quite a distance. Drumming could be used to communicate gatherings or as a warning signal.

Djembes

Within drum ensembles, techniques are used to create different pitches and also the drum size affects the tone of instrument. There are three ways of hitting a Djembe to create various sounds. They are;



The connection between words and music is also used to remember and describe patterns to be played on the drums or other instruments. In many places there is a drum language which uses nonsense syllables called **mnemonics** which imitate the sound produced and tell you how to produce it.

Key Words:

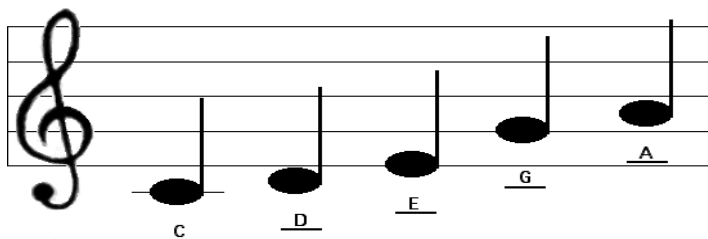
Folk music, Pentatonic scale, Traditional, Rock, Modes, Scales, Dorian mode, Drone, Chord, Arrangement, Accompaniment, A Capella, Reggae, Jamaica, Mento, Calypso, Ska, Syncopation, Chord, Bass Clef, The bang, bass drum, one drop, upwards, texture, chak, chops.

The Bass Clef:



The Pentatonic Scale:

This scale will always miss the 4th and the 7th note no matter what note it starts on.



Folk Music, Reggae Music- Knowledge Organiser

Reggae Music

Just like every culture Jamaica has a form of folk music called Mento.

Reggae is a type of music that developed in Jamaica. The word 'reggae' was first used around 1960 to identify a 'ragged' style of dance music.

Jamaican music comes from lots of different musical and cultural influences (**Mento, Calypso**). In the 1950's, R&B dominated the country. It was played on large sound systems. The Jamaicans didn't have their own recording facilities so they could only play American Music.

As Jamaica approached independence in 1962, a more distinctively Jamaican style of music developed (Ska- off-beat rhythm). Ska became a feature of Jamaican music from then on. Ska slowed down and became **rock steady**. Musicians then combined rock steady with the **mento** shuffle to create **Reggae**.

The **chords** used in Reggae music emphasis on beats 2 and 4 with the guitar. Reggae musicians call **back beats** 'chops' or 'the bang'. The drum played on beat 3 which is called the '**one drop**'.



Reggae bass lines are often very melodic, Reggae bass lines usually have the following features: lots of repeated notes, Lots of rests, An **interval** of a fourth or fifth.

Folk Music

Some tunes that are still known today are **hundreds of years old**. Their **songs were passed on from memory**. Folk music is **music of the people**. It is specific to an area or a community of people. Traditional instruments were **acoustic** (**fiddles, concertina, penny whistle, and Northumbrian pipes**)

What happened in the 18th and 19th Centuries?

The **Industrial Revolution**: Industrial and technological development meant that music could be packaged and distributed for profit. Gramophone records became LPs and then CDs and the music hall gave way to radio and television. Folk music was performed in concerts and distributed by recordings and broadcasting.

American folk music

American folk music in Britain added more instruments such as the guitar and banjo. Folk music became popular again. New songs were deliberately or accidentally **changed**. There are now two important styles, **traditional folk** music and **modern folk** styles such as **folk rock**. Many wrote new songs in folk style using modern issues such as drugs and homelessness.

Why has folk music developed?

A rock singer makes a 'cover' version of an existing song and adds changes.

A folk singer performs a song in a different mode to change the mood.

A rapper may include a well-known classical tune in one of his songs.

Scales and Modes:

Modes and scales are different series of notes that create specific sounds like the pentatonic scale.

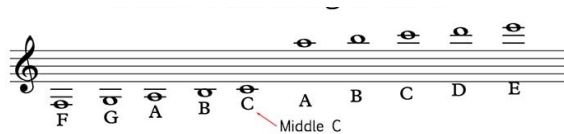
In the Middle Ages, church leaders in Europe decided to arrange the many Christian chants into categories using a system of **modes**. **Dorian, Ionian and Aeolian mode** are all examples of this.

Key terminology and definitions:

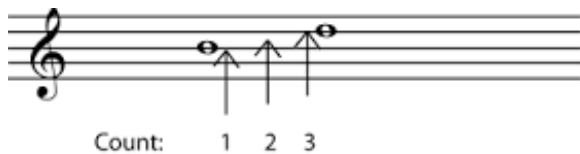
- 1) Vibrato: A musical technique that makes a wobble sound.
- 2) Falsetto: Singing above one's vocal range.
- 3) Vibrato: A wobble effect use to make the sound more interesting.
- 4) Conjunct: Step wise movement.
- 5) Disjunct: Moving in a jumping motion.
- 6) Melisma: Multiple notes for one word.
- 7) Syllabic: One note per word.

Keyboard skills/ Music Theory:

Ledger lines

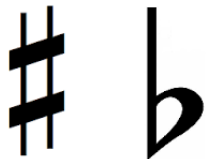


Intervals



Sharps and Flats

Sharp Sign Flat Sign



Musical Theatre Music- Knowledge organiser

Opera

Opera is part of typical Western vocal music. Opera is a form of musical theatre that is solely singing and very little/ no spoken dialog. Another characteristic of opera is that it is performed on a stage, in an Opera house, with solo, duet, and ensemble singing. It involves acting and elaborate periodical costumes. Operas can be themed with tragedy, romance and comedy. When an Opera is being written it involves the interaction between a librettist (someone who writes texts) and the composer. Some popular Operas are: The Marriage of Figaro, The Magic Flute, La Traviata, Fidelio

Oratorio

Oratorio is a production that involves singing and the use of other instruments. An Oratorio does not have a stage set up like a typical theatrical production, it does not have costumes and there is typically no acting involved. We can say that an Oratorio is a concert piece and not a theatrical piece. The Oratorio was mostly based on the religious texts from the Bible. Some popular Oratorios: Messiah, The Matthew Passion, and Elijah.

Operetta

An Operetta is a theatrical production like Opera. The operetta includes spoken texts and tends to be more humorous with some romantic aspects. The Operetta is typically shorter. The songs are joined by an orchestra and difficult dancing scenes. The Operetta is meant for a more diverse audience. Some popular Operettas: Orpheus in the Underworld, Die Fledermaus, Le docteur Miracle.



Different voice types

Normally the female voice will sing:

- Soprano, Mezzo soprano, And Alto.

And the male voice sings:

- Bass, Baritone, And Tenor.

Different types of musical theatre

The Golden Age:

The Golden Age of Broadway took place during the 1940s till about the 1970s. Changes during this time allowed for Musical Theatre to change as well. Musical became more popular, and they often reflected comedy, romance and events related to World War II. On the stage people were able to express what was happening in their real lives. All of this change created the Golden Age.

The characters' emotions is what directed the emotion and style of the songs. This directing made the story line and events even more powerful.

Jukebox Musicals:

A Jukebox Musical is a type of musical where the songs are already well known. These songs can be from one artist/ composer and have a story or be biographical meaning, they will use music written only by this person.

Movie Musicals:

A Movie Musical is exactly what the name says. It is a musical in a film form. With the rise of technology and digital editing many Theatre Musicals are being converted into Movie musicals.